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SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
(April 22 - May 21, 1983)

June 1983

Prepared by the Federal Research Division of
the Library of Congress under an interagency agreement

Analyst: Rachel Warner

PREFACE

This monthly survey compiles articles on sub-Saharan Africa which appear in Pravda. It has been prepared since April 1980. Pravda is the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Items published are presumably authoritative. Articles dealing with Soviet political, military, or economic interests in Africa are entirely translated or extensively excerpted or summarized. News accounts which heavily rely on news services of other countries are simply noted. All entries have been arranged chronologically under general African or country headings. FBIS translations are summarized or annotated for reader reference; duplication is avoided.

Summary of Commentary In Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa
(22 April 1983 - 21 May 1983)

Africa General

USSR Council of Minister Greet UNECA

(Text) To the participants in the jubilee, 18th session of the UN Economic Commission for Africa:

We cordially greet the participants in the jubilee, 18th session of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), who have gathered in the Ethiopian capital. In the course of a quarter of a century the work of this authoritative organization, which now unites 50 independent African states, has won widespread recognition. The Monrovia strategy for the economic development of Africa and the Lagos action program for implementing this strategy were elaborated with the direct participation of the Commission. Their adoption marked the beginning of a new stage in the difficult struggle for the economic liberation of Africa, for creating a national economy and for developing the base sectors of industry, agriculture, transport, and communications. The liquidation of many colonies, which radically changed the political map of the African continent and the very face of Africa, was an event of historic significance. Along the road of independence much has been done to boost the economy and for the flowering of indigenous culture and art.

The successes of the African countries and peoples would undoubtedly have been even more pronounced had international imperialism not tried to regain its lost positions in Africa and to bind its peoples with new fetters of neocolonialist dependence in order to retain African countries as a kind of "hinterland" to the world capitalist economy and to be able to exploit Africa's natural wealth virtually unchecked. In defense of all freedom-loving Africa, the imperialist circles are increasingly using the racist South African regime for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign African states and for the struggle against the African liberation movement and are obstructing the implementation of the UN decisions on granting independence to Namibia. The Soviet Union consistently opposes attempts to divide Africa into spheres of influence and champions the legitimate right of the people of every country to decide their internal affairs themselves, without outside interference. It resolutely and invariably sides with those who even today have the struggle for freedom and independence, are forced to rebuff an aggressor's onslaught, or are threatened with aggression. The Soviet Union steadfastly supports the African states' struggle for economic independence, complete sovereignty over their natural resources, the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, and the establishment of a new international economic order. Aid and assistance to African countries in their struggle to overcome economic backwardness is a principle policy of our state. We intend to continue to develop mutually advantageous equal cooperation and trade, economic, scientific, and technical contacts with those of the continent's liberated countries which show an interest in this. In the conditions of the current increase in the complexity of the international situation caused by the policy of imperialist aggressive circles, questions of averting the threat of war and curbing the arms race are more urgent than ever

before. They affect all countries without exception. The Soviet Union believes that the difficulties and tension marking the present-day international situation can and must be overcome by the joint efforts of peace-loving peoples. Mankind cannot reconcile itself indefinitely to the arms race and wars unless it wants to put its future at stake. Progress toward disarmament would make it possible to release vast sums by freezing, not to mention reducing, military budgets. Some of the funds currently swallowed up by weapons production which could be saved in this way would be spent on assistance to developing states.

We welcome the energetic actions by independent African states for peace, for turning Africa into a nuclear-free zone and the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean into zones of peace, and for the speediest complete elimination of the last hotbeds of colonialism and racism. We wish the participants in the 18th ECA session success in their work and express the hope that its results will serve the socioeconomic progress of peaceful and independent Africa. (29 Apr 83, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #095, 16 May 83, pp. J5-6)

School Attendance Increases

(Text) According to UNESCO, four times as many students attend middle schools in Africa than they did 20 years ago. In 15 countries, more than 75 percent of all children receive an elementary school education. In a 20 year period, from 1960 to 1980, seven times more students received a higher education by 1980 on the continent. However, the problem of education and the eradication of illiteracy in Africa are still far from resolved. The expansion of networks of schools does not reach all of the populations and is not sufficient for pedagogical cadres. (19 May 83, p. 1)

Southern Africa

UN Envoy Visits Moscow

(Excerpt) During a visit to Moscow in late April, special envoy J. Jona of the UN Secretary General said in a press conference that South Africa's apartheid policies are creating favorable conditions for intervention by imperialist circles in the internal affairs of the sovereign African countries. He continued that forces in the Soviet Union aimed at the total destruction of the last vestiges of colonialism and racism have created favorable conditions for cooperation with African countries. (30 Apr 83, p. 5)

US Complicity With South Africa

(Text) The United States knew about preparations for South African aggression against Angola, according to secret documents published in the pages of the Johannesburg newspaper, STAR. The aggression plans, first formulated in late August 1981, were passed in advance to an American messenger in Pretoria. The documents confirm that the occupation in the Angolan province of Cunene was secretly planned by South Africa with its overseas partners. The present buildup of the South African war in Namibia not far from the Angolan border, according to the STAR, will lead to ideas about preparations for new large-scale aggression by South Africa against Angola. (10 May 83, p. 5)

Angola

French Correspondent Expelled

(Summary) A correspondent of the French information agency, FRANCE PRESSE, was declared persona non grata by Angolan authorities and asked to leave the country by 23 April. In a communique issued by Angola's foreign ministry, it was reported that the correspondent participated in activities incompatible with his status. (22 Apr 83, p. 5)

Angolan May Day Tradition

(Excerpt) Angola's May Day has its own history and traditions. A legislative act dedicating this international holiday of workers' solidarity will be put into effect in Luanda on 22 May. On this day in 1975, military units of the MPLA kicked out the puppet bands from Luanda, and at the same time, the workers' class marked its proletariat holiday. (1 May 83, p. 5)

War Continues

(Excerpt) The Angolan nation does not know peace, even after gaining its independence. It is the seventh year of this southern African struggle in which an undeclared war is being waged by South Africa against Angola. The South African Air Force regularly penetrates air space over Angolan territory, bombing villages and cities, schools and hospitals. Since the illegal occupation of Namibia, the racists have sent, and continue to send, subversive groups. (3 May 83, p. 5)

Dos Santos to Visit Soviet Union

(Text) In response to an invitation from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, the President of the MPLA-Workers' Party, Angolan President Jose dos Santos will visit the Soviet Union in the middle of May. (3 May 83, p. 1)

Angolan Film in Brazil

(Text) The Days of Angolan Movies began in Brazilia, Brazil. The young cinematography of Angola, the history of which is only seven years old, has captured the attention of Brazilian spectators and is a series of documentaries and artistic films. (4 May 83, p. 4)

Resolution Passed on Education System

(Excerpt) The Angolan Council of Ministers passed a resolution on teaching methods in the national education system. From now on state and local organs of authority must actively participate in the structuring, conservation, and maintenance of general education schools. The Ministry of Construction and other ministries and departments must participate in this task. The resolution places much emphasis on the organization of boarding schools for orphans as well as medical services in the schools. Problems in the school system are alarming the country's population. The general secretariat of the National Union of Angolan

Workers' (UNTA) proposed a plan of "united schools and businesses" according to which each factory and enterprise must take some school under its patronage. Many enterprises and organizations have already adopted this plan. (13 May 83, p. 1)

Interview With Dos Santos

(Text) The relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the Soviet Union are developing well. This was stated in a talk with Soviet journalists by Chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos. In the period of the struggle for national liberation, the Soviet Union displayed profound friendship and solidarity with the people, oppressed and exploited by colonialists. After the proclamation of independence and formation of the MPLA-Workers' Party, our links acquired a new character, links between the ruling parties and independent states. Touching on the situation in the south of Africa, Dos Santos noted that the apartheid regime continues the policy aimed at destabilising the situation in countries in the south of Africa. Using its armed forces, the apartheid regime conducts an undeclared war against neighboring states. A considerable part of the south Angolan province of Cunene is still occupied by the South African army. Racists of the Republic of South Africa use traitors whom they train, supply with weapons and ammunition, and then send to neighboring countries for terrorist actions against civilians and for subversive acts against economic and military structures.

The state of affairs in the region is the cause of grave concern. "We conduct the policy of peace, and put forward constructive proposals to enable Namibia to attain as soon as possible independence in accordance with the UN Security Council's resolution," said dos Santos. "That would enable us to attain relaxation of tension in the south of Africa and in the long run would promote liquidation of the apartheid regime. We firmly denounce the aggressive policy conducted by imperialism with the United States at the head," continued the Angolan leader. "We denounce the policy of the arms race and will exert effort to disclose that policy. We do not want the south of Africa to become an arena of war that would draw other countries which would naturally imperial world peace. We cannot treat indifferently militaristic preparations. Angola and the MPLA-Workers' Party support the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union. The struggle for peace is the duty of all people of good will. In that struggle the Soviet Union plays the vanguard role. We denounce the cold war policy which is contrary to the interests of all peoples of the world. The struggle for peace is directly linked with defending the right of the oppressed peoples to freedom and independence, the right to construct their relations with all other countries on the basis of the principles of equality and peaceful coexistence."

"Supporting the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, we denounce imperialist attempts to mislead the world public by allegations that the USSR and other Socialist countries exploit the national wealth of developing states. There is a fundamental difference between Socialist and capitalist countries. Socialist countries are characterized by the striving for freedom, justice and peace, struggle against exploitation of man by man, while imperialist powers seek to restore capitalist and colonial order. The reactionary bourgeois propaganda seeks to present things in a way that allegedly Cuban and Soviet comrades pursue

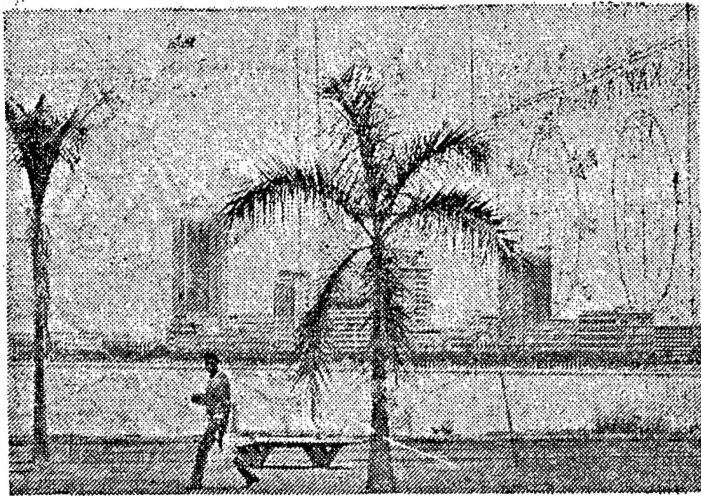
some colonialist aims. This is being done to shield real colonialists. The Socialist countries uphold the rightful cause, they side with the oppressed peoples which is reaffirmed by the history of the national liberation struggle of Angola. There is not doubt that the vanguard role of the USSR and other countries of the Socialist community is the decisive factor in defending world peace." (15 May 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #095, 16 May 83, pp. J1-2)

Progress in Angola

(Excerpt) Angola is confidently building a new life. During a short period after the declaration of independence in 1975, the country reached success in various levels of life. The MPLA - Workers' Party is taking measures to adjust industrial and agricultural production and to find solutions for building a railroad. However, the Republic is coming into great difficulties. The essential obstacle to the path of development is the poor military/political relationship with South Africa. As a result of the war which South Africa is waging against Angola, the country has suffered great economic damage.



Solidarity Meeting in Angolan Streets



Seaside Property in Luanda



Angolan Fishermen

(16 May 83, p. 6)

Arrival in Moscow

(Excerpt) Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived in Moscow today for a working friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government. At the airport he was met by Comrade Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Minister of Defense; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and by other officials. (17 May 83, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #096, 17 May 83, p. J3)

Andropov, Dos Santos Hold Talks

(Excerpt). General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov had a meeting in the Kremlin today with the chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos. During the conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, they studied some pressing problems of the international situation and, first of all, the situation in the south of the African continent, as well as questions of Soviet-Angolan bilateral relations. When international questions were discussed, both sides expressed concern at the continuing tension in the world and the dangerous situation that has formed in separate regions as a result of the aggressive adventuristic course of the imperialist forces headed by the United States. The need was stressed for further invigorating the struggle by all progressive, peace-loving, national liberation forces for lessening the war danger, curbing the arms race, and strengthening peace and security on earth. When views were exchanged on problems of the south of Africa, both sides stressed the demand for the immediate ending of the undeclared war by South Africa against Angola and the withdrawal of the troops of the racists from its territory, for

the discontinuation of support of the puppet reactionary anti-Angolan organizations as well as of the subversive actions by the Republic of South Africa against the other frontline states. Resolutely condemned were the attempts by the United States and its allies to drag out the granting of independence to the Namibian people by artificially linking this problem with the unrelated question of the stay of Cuban soldiers-internationalists in Angola. The mutual striving to further continue the exchange of experience between the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party, which enriches both parties, was confirmed. (17 May 83, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #096, 17 May 83, pp. J3-4)

Meeting With Tikhonov

(Text) Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikolay Tikhonov, met in the Kremlin with President dos Santos, who is in Moscow on a friendly working visit. Questions of Soviet-Angolan relations were discussed at the meeting in the spirit of the principled evaluations that were given in the course of the conversation that Andropov had earlier in the day with dos Santos. Various fields of cooperation between the USSR and Angola were studied. Special attention was given to bilateral economic and trade relations. Note was made of the existence of favorable prospects for their further development in accordance with the program of economic and technical cooperation and also of trade in the period 1981 to 1990. Confidence was expressed that the process of progressive social and economic transformations in Angola in the interests of the broad working masses will steadily develop further despite intrigues by external and internal reaction. The Soviet side confirmed solidarity with the struggle of the Angolan people for the strengthening of its national independence in defense of revolutionary gains from encroachments by forces of imperialism and racism.

Taking part in the friendly talks on the Soviet side were N. K. Baybakov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR Gosplan; S. A. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; G. K. Zhuravlev, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade; L. F. Ilichev, USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; USSR Ambassador to Angola V. P. Loginov; and V. A. Likhachev, Chief of a department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On the Angolan side were P. M. Tonha Pedale, member of the MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee Politburo and Minister of Defense; P. Luvualu, member of the MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee Politburo and General Secretary of the National Association of Angolan Working People; A. van Dunem Mbinda, MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee Secretary for International Relations; P. Jorge, Minister of Foreign Affairs; L. do Nascimento, Minister of Planning; P. de Castro van Dunem Loy, Minister of Energy and Minister of Petroleum; A. Teixeira de Matos, Minister of Finance and Director of the National Bank; and L. D. Pl. de Castro, Angolan Ambassador to the USSR. (17 May 83, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #096, 17 May 83, p. J4)

Documents Signed

(Text) Soviet-Angolan documents were signed in the Great Kremlin Palace today. The agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party was signed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andropov, and Chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, President dos Santos. The protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Angola for

1983-84 was signed by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, and member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Angola Paulo Teixeira Jorge. The plan of party contacts between the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party was signed by alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, and Secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party in charge of international affairs Afonso Van-Dunen Mbinda. The signing ceremony was attended, on the Soviet side, by Geydar Aliyev, Viktor Grishin, Nikolay Tikhonov, Dmitriy Ustinov, Petr Demichev, Vladimir Dolgikh, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Mikhail Zimyanin, Ivan Kapitonov, Konstantin Rusakov, Nikolay Ryzhkov, and other officials. Present on the Angolan side were member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party Minister of Defense Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party, General Secretary of the National Union of Workers of Angola Pascal Luvualu; member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party, Minister of Planning Lopo do Nascimento; Minister of Energetics and the Petroleum Industry Pedro de Castro van Dunem; Minister of Finance, Governor of the National Bank of Angola Augustu Teixeira de Matos; and other officials. (17 May 83, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #096, 17 May 83, p. J5)

Tikhonov-Dos Santos Dinner Speeches

(Excerpt) The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Government gave a dinner 16 May in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of dos Santos. Attending the dinner on the Soviet side were Comrades N. A. Tikhonov, G. A. Aliyev, A. A. Gromyko, V. V. Kuznetsov, and B. N. Ponomarev; Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other USSR ministers; Chairmen of USSR State Committees; and other officials. N. A. Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech, to which dos Santos responded with his own speech. (17 May 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #097, 18 May 83, pp. J2-5)

Conversation At the Kremlin

(Excerpt) A meeting took place 17 May in the Kremlin between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Soviet Foreign Minister; Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet Defense Minister; Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola; P. M. Tonha Pedale, member of the MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee Politburo and Minister of Defense; P. Luvualu, member of the MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee Politburo and General Secretary of the National Association of Angolan Working People; A. van Dunem Mbinda, MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee Secretary for International Relations; and P. Jorge, member of the MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs. During the conversation, Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed deep satisfaction over his meeting and exchange of opinions with Comrade Yuriy Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU

Central Committee. He noted the steadfast aspiration of the MPLA-Workers' Party and of the entire Angolan people for the further strengthening of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet people.

In a discussion of current urgent problems, the solidarity of the positions of the USSR and Angola was confirmed. Both sides stressed a readiness to further coordinate the efforts of the Soviet Union and Angola in the international arena in the struggle to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and to alleviate international tension. The problem of Namibia was touched on. It was noted that the obtaining of Namibian independence in accordance with well-known UN resolutions is being obstructed by the illegal occupation of Namibian territory by troops of the racist South African regime, with the patronage and support of several countries of the West, first and foremost, the United States. Specific questions were considered of the further development and deepening of cooperation between the USSR and Angola, including interparty links between the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party. A useful exchange of opinions on other questions of mutual interest also took place. (18 May 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #097, 18 May 83, pp. J1-2)

Baybakov Meets Angolan Ministers

(Text) Today Comrade Baybakov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Do Nascimento, Angolan Minister of Planning; De Castro van Dunem, Minister of Energy and Petroleum; and Teixeira de Matos, Minister of Finance and Governor of the National Bank. During a friendly talk, questions connected with further development of economic and trade relations between the USSR and Angola were examined. (18 May 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #097, 18 May 83, p. J2)

On a Firm Basis

(Excerpt) Angola's mass information media widely reported the friendly working visit to the USSR by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The press, radio, and television report in detail the signing of Soviet-Angolan documents, including a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Angola for 1983-84, and a plan on party relations between the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party. The newspaper, JORNAL DO ANGOLA, frontpages materials on the meeting between Andropov and dos Santos and the dinner given at the Great Palace of the Kremlin by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers in honor of dos Santos. Soviet-Angolan relations, the newspaper stresses, are developing successfully in line with the principles of equality, mutual respect, and trust. The People's Republic of Angola is in the vanguard of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism. The enemies of African freedom and independence have risen against it, but Angola is not alone in Africa and far beyond its borders as a consistent fighter for national independence and freedom of the peoples, for universal peace, and for peace on the African continent. The newspaper notes that the Soviet Union enjoys great prestige in Africa and plays an important role in rendering help to the struggle for the national liberation and national reconstruction of countries which have liberated themselves from colonial slavery. (18 May 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #097, 18 May 83, pp. J6-7)

Angola's Dos Santos Leaves Moscow For Kiev

(Excerpt) Angolan President dos Santos left Moscow for Kiev today. He is in our country on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government. At the entrance to the aircraft, Dos Santos was seen off by member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Foreign Minister, Comrade Gromyko; member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense, Comrade Ustinov; candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Comrade Kuznetsov; candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretary of the Party Central Committee, Comrade Ponomarev; and other officials. At the airport in Kiev, dos Santos was met by member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, Shcherbitskiy; Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, Vatchenko; Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic, Lyashko; and other leaders of the Ukraine. (20 May 83, p. 1 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #098, 19 May 83, p. J1)

Soviet-Angolan Communique

(Excerpt) During his stay in Moscow, Angolan President dos Santos had a conversation with Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Meetings and discussions were also held with N. A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Foreign Minister; D. F. Usintov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In the course of the meetings and discussions held, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of complete mutual understanding, topical international problems of mutual interest as well as questions of Soviet-Angolan relations were discussed. An agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party, a plan for party ties between the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party, and also a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Angola for 1983-84 were signed. (21 May 83, pp. 1 and 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #100, 23 May 83, pp. J3-6)

Telegram to Andropov

(Excerpt) In a telegram to USSR Chairman Andropov, Angolan President dos Santos wrote:

On leaving the city of Kiev and completing my friendly working visit to the Soviet Union, on behalf of the entire Angolan delegation and on my own account, I express the sincerest gratitude to you and to the CPSU Central Committee for the warm reception accorded us, evidence of the splendid relations which exist between our parties and states. The atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding in which the talks between our delegation and the top Soviet party and state leaders were held is clear proof for the MPLA-Workers' Party, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, that our country may continue in the future to count on the kind aid and cooperation from the Soviet Union and its Communist Party in

matters of strengthening our defense potential and protecting the independence and territorial integrity of Angola. We are leaving your country with the certainty that the documents that have been signed are an important landmark in our relations since, as we are convinced, they will promote the broadening and consolidation of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the peoples, parties, and governments of our countries. (21 May 83, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #100, 23 May 83, p. J6)

Dos Santos Leaves USSR

(Excerpt) Having completed his USSR tour, President dos Santos left Kiev for home on 20 May. (21 May 83, p. 1)

Congo

Congolese Foreign Minister Speaks On Marxism

(Excerpt) Despite the deceitful allegation of bourgeois propaganda, the teachings of Karl Marx have demonstrated their vital importance. Under the banner of Marxism, the progressive forces of the planet will fight and gain victory, noted Congolese Foreign Affairs Minister Pierre Nze at a press conference. The leadership of the Congolese Workers' Party (PCT) adheres to the basic principles of Marxism in Congolese life, bringing to light the class character of Congolese society, he continued. All of the practical actions of the party have been taken to increase the denial of this situation. (23 Apr 83, p. 4)

PCT Plenum Concludes

(Excerpt) The work of the regular plenary session of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party (PCT) ended in Brazzaville. Its participants discussed the economic condition of the country, questions on activities of party organizations, and defense of the revolution. The plenum committed the Congolese Government to take measures toward the strengthening and development of sought-after results. (4 May 83, p. 4)

Ethiopia

COPWE Delegation in Soviet Union

(Text) Under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Commission for Organizing the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), a COPWE delegation headed by Lemma Gutema, member of the Central Committee and COPWE representative from the city of Addis Ababa, was in the Soviet Union 13 through 21 April to familiarize itself with the CPSU's experience of organizational party work. The Ethiopian guests gave a high assessment of the Soviet people's achievements and noted the significance of the CPSU experience for COPWE activity in the sphere of party and state building. (23 Apr 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #082, 27 Apr 83, p. J3)

Photo Exhibition Opens

(Excerpt) A photo exhibition opened in Addis Ababa marking the 40th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia. Ethiopian state and local officials were present, as well as diplomatic representatives. (23 Apr 83, p. 5)

Training of Artisans

(Text) Measures will be taken for the development of local industry to increase the amount of general trading products. Authorities will promote a union of artisans in cooperatives and small enterprises will supply them with modern instruments. A center for technological education of the artisans was created in Addis Ababa where future joiners, carpenters, blacksmiths, and weavers will be trained. (25 Apr 83, p. 5)

AETU Conference Opens

(Text) The seventh session of the general council of the all-Ethiopian Trade Union (AETU) began in Addis Ababa. This organization has already been in existence for 10 years contributing to the economic and social developments of the continent in Africa's general struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism. (29 Apr 83, p. 5)

Mengistu Speaks at Special AETU Session

(Excerpt) Africa's working class, united under the all-Ethiopian Trade Union (AETU), must make a decisive contribution in the struggle for full independence of the continent from imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism, declared Ethiopian President Mengistu Harle Mariam, speaking at a special session of AETU celebrating its tenth anniversary. (30 Apr 83, p. 1)

May Day in Ethiopia

(Excerpt) Ethiopian workers first celebrated May Day in 1975. For the first time in the history of Addis Ababa, in response to the call of the young workers, revolutionary forces marched through the streets. Among them was Tamrat Tadessi who was employed by the auto assembly plant, Amchi. The revolution united Ethiopia's workers and taught them to defend their country. In 1977, Tadessi, the son of a soldier, became a student in a camp for training of military cadres. In 1979, he returned to Addis Ababa and once again began to work in the same factory, but in a much higher position. During the years of the revolution, this factory, like many others, has expanded its production and offered new opportunities for its workers. (2 May 83, p. 6)

Mengistu Speaks on May Day

(Excerpt) The May Day celebration in Addis Ababa included a long speech by President Mengistu. He resolutely condemned imperialist plots aimed against Ethiopia, unmasked through the activities of transnational corporations. (3 May 83, p. 5)

Popular Support for New Defense Law

(Text) An impressive meeting in support of the Provisional Military Administration Council (PMAC) decisions for the consolidation of the country's defense capability and the introduction of national military service was held in the Ethiopian capital today. Many tens of thousands of Addis Ababa's working people took part. The meeting was a graphic demonstration of the people's solidarity with the revolutionary authorities and an expression of the working people's determination to guard the revolution's gains and to strengthen the spirit of Socialist patriotism. Those taking part in the meeting, filling Revolution Square and adjacent streets, were addressed by representatives of city residents' associations and veterans' and youth organizations. They all spoke with approval of the measures undertaken by the PMAC. Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE, delivered a long speech. The working people of Socialist Ethiopia, he said, are fully determined to build a society of social equality, peace, and justice. Class enemies and the forces of imperialism and reaction are trying to prevent this. The revolution's aims, the Ethiopian leader continued, cannot be achieved without consolidating the motherland's defense capability. He cited historical examples attesting to the need to be ready to defend the Socialist fatherland, pointing to the Soviet people's struggle against intervention and fascism. The PMAC and COPWE Chairman stressed the importance and urgency of creating a vanguard party of the working people in the country. The speech confirmed Socialist Ethiopia's loyalty to the cause of peace. Mengistu stated that Ethiopia will continue to strengthen its friendly relations with the Socialist countries and other forces advocating peace and social progress. (12 May 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #098, 19 May 83, p. J1)

Under the Plan for Party Ties

(Text) Under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and COPWE, a COPWE delegation headed by Begashaw Atalay, member of the Central Committee and COPWE representative in the administrative region of Kaffa, was in the Soviet Union 11 through 19 May to familiarize itself with the CPSU's experience of ideological work. The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, had meetings and talks at the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom, visited industrial, agricultural, and scientific institutions and the editorial offices of republican and regional newspapers, and familiarized itself with the work experience of their party organizations. The Ethiopian guests gave a high assessment of the Soviet people's achievements and noted the significance of the CPSU's experience for COPWE's activity in the sphere of ideological work. (21 May 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #102, 25 May 83, p. J5)

Guinea

Leaders Receive USSR Delegation

(Text) Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, has received the Soviet delegation headed by S. I. Gurenko, Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, currently on a visit in Conakry. The delegation also held talks with Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui.

The Guinean leaders expressed satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Guinean cooperation and stressed its equitable and fruitful character. (19 May 83, p. 4, translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #099, 20 May 83, p. J4)

Kenya

UNEP Meeting Convenes

(Text) The 11th Session of the committee of the UN Environmental Program (UNEP) began in Nairobi, and will examine questions about global environmental protection. (13 May 83, p. 5)

Lesotho

Arrival of Delegation

(Text) A delegation from Lesotho, headed by Prime Minister L. Jonathan, arrived in Moscow on 18 May. The delegation has been on official visits to North Korea (DPRK) and China (PRC). The delegation was greeted at the airport by I. I. Bodyul, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials. (20 May 83, p. 4)

In a Spirit of Mutual Understanding

(Text) A meeting was held on 19 May between I. I. Bodyul, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and L. Jonathan, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, who is making a stopover in Moscow. During the talk, which was held in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, there was a discussion of questions of Soviet-Lesotho relations and of some international problems. (20 May 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #103, 26 May 83, p. J5)

Mozambique

CPSU Delegation Travels to Mozambique

(Excerpt) A CPSU delegation headed by P. N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Culture, left Moscow for Mozambique on 23 April to participate in the Fourth Congress of FRELIMO at the invitation of FRELIMO's Central Committee. The delegation includes V. N. Ignatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Voroezh CPSU Obkom, and G. Z. Lotsmanova, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. (24 Apr 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #082, 27 Apr 83, pp. J3-4)

Report Approval

(Excerpt) The twelfth plenum of FRELIMO began in Maputo and approved a report by the Central Committee for the Fourth Congress of FRELIMO which will open on 26 April. (24 Apr 83, p. 4)

Soviet Hydrographers Aid in Ports



(Text) The question of guaranteeing the security of navigation in territorial waters is a large issue in this country in which all exports and imports are transported by sea. Soviet hydrographers help to provide regular work in Mozambique's ports and, like this citizen of Leningrad, transfer knowledge to local colleagues. (26 Apr 83, p. 5)

Fourth Congress of FRELIMO Will Discuss Workers' Achievements

(Excerpt) The Fourth Congress of FRELIMO will open tomorrow in Maputo during which the young Mozambican working class will discuss its achievements. One hundred thousand people from all the provinces have participated in these achievements. In the province of Zambezia, 800 hectares of land have been plowed and 220 homes have been constructed. Local blacksmiths have made thousands of hoes and other agricultural tools. Young people have planted thousands of fruit trees, and workers in the provinces of Sofala and Maputo have poured all their resources earned in a day for a gift to the Congress. The people have built schools, hospitals, repair facilities, and agricultural equipment. (26 Apr 83, p. 4)

Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress Opens

(Text) "Defending the fatherland, overcoming backwardness, building socialism!" --it was under this slogan that the Fourth Congress of FRELIMO, the Mozambique workers' vanguard party, began its work here today. It is attended by about 700 party delegates from the country's various provinces and over 70 delegations from the communist and workers' parties, national liberation movements and progressive organizations of the whole world. Taking part in the

Congress' work is a CPSU delegation headed by P. N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture. On the Congress agenda are the most important questions of party, state, and economic building in Mozambique, the election of the party's leading organs, the introduction of changes to the party program and rules and the adoption of directives for the country's economic and social development. The drafts of the new state anthem and the design of the Republic's flag have been submitted for examination by the Congress delegates. Samora Machel, Party Chairman and President of Mozambique, delivered the FRELIMO Party Central Committee report. (27 Apr 83, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #083, 28 Apr 83, p. J1)

Along the Road of Progress

(Excerpt) At the Fourth Congress of FRELIMO currently taking place here, the debate on the Central Committee summary report delivered by President Machel has started. In their speeches, delegates are expressing confidence that under the leadership of FRELIMO, the people of Mozambique will successfully resolve the tasks they have been set. The representatives of workers, peasants, working intelligentsia, and the armed forces are stressing that the future of Mozambique is inseparably linked with the course toward building socialism. The heads of foreign delegations saluted the Congress' participants. The speech by the head of the CPSU delegation, P. N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture, was warmly received. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Communists and working people of the Soviet Union and Yu. A. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he conveyed revolutionary greetings to the fighters for a Socialist Mozambique who march in the vanguard of the working people and wished them great success in building a new society.

Currently the Mozambique people under FRELIMO leadership are waging a struggle for the implementation of the program for a radical restructuring of Mozambique society adopted by the Third Congress. Successes in effecting socioeconomic transformations, achievements in the sphere of public education and culture and the independent anti-imperialist foreign policy ensure high international prestige for Mozambique. The Mozambique revolution enjoys widespread sympathy throughout the world and has the solidarity of all anti-imperialist forces. At the same time it arouses a malicious reaction from its class enemies who are trying by every available means, including economic, political, and ideological pressure and force of arms, to force the Mozambique people from their chosen road.

Comrade Machel's profound and substantive report reveals the specific features and actual difficulties of building a new society and shows ways for the country's further development along the long correct road which accords with the working people's vital interests. The political maturity of a revolutionary party is in fact expressed in the ability of the vanguard of the working people to mobilize the masses for the resolution of key economic and political tasks, and to ensure a firm union between the working class and working peasantry in their common struggle for the consistent realization of the natural stages of Socialist building. The Fourth FRELIMO Congress proceedings are a clear manifestation of this maturity. Socialism now is a powerful reality and a firm basis

for freedom, peace, and social progress throughout the world. And no sober-minded politician can fail to leave this out of consideration. Unfortunately, sober-mindedness and the ability to draw correct conclusions from the historical experience of modern times are not characteristic of certain present Western politicians. It is no secret to anybody where the main threat to peace and to the very existence of mankind originates. This threat is created primarily by the US administration's imperialist, militarist course. The development of an arms race on an unprecedented scale, a desire to deploy new nuclear weapons in Western Europe, overt sabotage of businesslike talks on the reduction of nuclear arsenals and of specific practical measures for disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security of sides are the characteristics of President Reagan's policy. The myth about a "Soviet threat" is used as a cover for this policy. However what remains to this myth if such facts as the Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and our constructive peace proposals aimed at reversing the arms race and embarking on the road to universal and total disarmament are taken into consideration? What remains of this myth if one considers the fact that the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies proposed to the NATO countries that a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations be concluded?

Washington has openly entered into an alliance with the worst enemies of African peoples, the racists of the Republic of South Africa. With its blessing, the Pretoria regime is perpetrating military provocations and acts of blatant aggression against Mozambique and Angola and is exerting crude pressure on other frontline states. International reaction is thwarting the granting of independence to the people of Namibia. The Soviet Union's position in this very critical situation has been defined with utmost clarity. "Ensuring lasting peace and defending the people's right to independence and social progress are the invariable aims of our foreign policy," Yu. A. Andropov has said. With regard to Africa, Soviet people are acting as their revolutionary conscience and internationalist convictions command them. We have sided and continue to side with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa who, under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC), are upholding their sacred right to freedom and independence.

The Soviet Union has resolutely supported the just struggle of Mozambique patriots against the colonialists from the very beginning. We are still with you today. The principles, directions, and forms of our cooperation are defined by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique and the cooperation agreement between the CPSU and FRELIMO. Currently the friendly Soviet-Mozambique relations extend to all spheres of social life. They are steadily developing and are following an upward trend. Samora Machel recently visited our country on a friendly visit. This visit is of great significance for the whole of Soviet-Mozambican relations and the further development of friendship and cooperation between our countries and parties in the face of the mounting aggressiveness on the part of the forces of reaction, imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, racist apartheid and Zionism. P. N. Demichev handed over to the Congress presidium the text of the CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the Fourth Congress of FRELIMO which had been warmly received by the delegates, and also a gift from Soviet Communists--a bust of V. I. Lenin. (29 Apr 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #087, 4 May 83, pp. J1-5)

The Working People's Vanguard

(Text) The delegates to the Fourth Congress of FRELIMO, currently taking place in Maputo, have examined and endorsed amendments to the party program and rules in line with the new tasks facing the Mozambican working people at the current stage. The documents note the party's growing role in the process of national building. Under the party's leadership, Mozambique people have fulfilled the tasks of the people's democratic revolution and are building a Socialist society, the program points out. A clause on intensifying work to train party cadres has been added to it. The new provisions in the rules reflect the Marxist-Leninist character of the party. They formulate the conditions for admission and members' rights and obligations. The rules emphasize that members must actively participate in the work of primary party organizations and set an example at work and in public life. The Standing Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee has been renamed the FRELIMO Party Central Committee Politburo. The Congress also approved the party's banner, emblem, and anthem.

The delegates are continuing to discuss questions of further strengthening the party's leading role in national building and topical problems of the international situation. The working class, working peasantry, and revolutionary intelligentsia are closely rallied around FRELIMO, stated A. Macamo, Chairman of the National Commission for setting up production councils. Socialist competition is practiced on a large scale with more than a million people involved in it. The FRELIMO Central Committee report and other Congress documents, he noted, are inspiring the Mozambique people to fresh successes in building the foundations of a Socialist society. On behalf of the Mozambique People's Liberation Forces (FPLM), the forum was addressed by A. Chipande, Minister of National Defense of the People's Republic of Mozambique. International imperialism, he said, is stepping up its aggressive actions against states which champion peace, democracy, and socialism. In southern Africa the struggle between the forces of progress and the forces of reaction is growing more acute. The FPLM soldiers, under the leadership of the party, will do their utmost to defend the gains of the revolution and to ensure the triumph of socialism on Mozambique soil, the Minister stressed. (30 Apr 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #096, 17 May 83, pp. J5-6)

CPSU Sends Message to FRELIMO

(Summary) The CPSU Central Committee, in an open letter to the Fourth Congress of FRELIMO in Maputo, Mozambique, expresses the solidarity of the Soviet people with the courageous struggle of the party. (30 Apr 83, p. 1)

Development Directives Approved

(Text) The satisfaction of the Mozambican people's urgent requirements with a consideration for the level of development of productive forces is one of the main tasks of FRELIMO. This is stated in the directives for the socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Mozambique approved by the delegates to the Fourth Congress of FRELIMO. The document outlines the main steps it is planning to take before the end of 1985 to ensure success in the struggle against backwardness and for progress in all spheres of economic activity and in building

socialism in the country. Marcelino dos Santos, FRELIMO Central Committee Secretary for Economic Policy, delivered a report on the directives for Mozambique's socioeconomic development for 1983 through 1985. He noted that the current tasks comprise the accelerated development of agricultural production, which comprises the foundation of the Republic's economy, and the consolidation of the country's defense capability for the protection of its sovereignty and territorial integrity in the face of the unceasing acts of armed provocation from racist South Africa. The document envisages the further development of the cooperative movement in the countryside and the improvement of the structure of the state agricultural sector, which accounts for over half of this sector's entire commodity output. In the forthcoming period efforts will be focused on the production of basic consumer and export goods. The directives plan to increase the GNP by 10 to 12 percent by 1985 in comparison with 1982. The volume of purchases of agricultural output will increase 30 to 35 percent. It is planned to increase the processing industry's production output by 12 to 15 percent and that of the woodworking industry by 70 percent. The increase in transport freight turnover will be 28 percent. The main avenue in developing Mozambique's foreign economic ties, the document says, will be cooperation with all countries on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage. Unanimously approving the directives for the country's socioeconomic development, the Congress delegates expressed the certainty that the Mozambican people will successfully tackle the tasks set by FRELIMO. (1 May 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #087, p. J1)

CPSU Delegation Returns

(Text) On 3 May a CPSU Delegation headed by P. N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture, returned to Moscow from the People's Republic of Mozambique. At the invitation of the FRELIMO Central Committee, it participated in the work of the party's Fourth Congress. The delegation comprised V. N. Ignatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of Voronezh CPSU Obkom, and G. P. Lotsmanova, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and installation worker at the Kazan Computer Plant. The delegation was met at the airport by B. N. Ponomarev, Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; R. A. Ulyanovskiy, Deputy Chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; M. Ye. Mogilevets, CPSU Central Committee Deputy Administrator of Affairs; and other officials. The welcoming party included F. Shidumu, Mozambique's charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR. (4 May 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #090, 9 May 83, p. J3)

CPSU Sends Greetings

(Text) Message to Comrade Samora Moises Machel, Chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front FRELIMO, and President of Mozambique, from the CPSU Central Committee.

We warmly congratulate you and all FRELIMO members on the successful completion of the work of your party's Fourth Congress. The Soviet Communists, who are linked with FRELIMO by traditional ties of friendship and solidarity, wish it and all the Mozambican people further successes in building a new Mozambique. We

cordially congratulate you, an outstanding figure of the international revolutionary movement, on your election to the lofty post of FRELIMO Chairman. We express the certainty that the fraternal relations between our parties and peoples will continue to strengthen and develop for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy, and socialism. (5 May 83, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #090, 9 May 83, p. J3)

Party Congress Concludes

(Excerpt) The Fourth Congress of FRELIMO concluded in Maputo. Delegates of the party forum passed directives on the social and economic development of Mozambique from 1983 to 1985, and approved changes to the program and party rules. The work of the Congress took place under complicated conditions. The South African racists, supported and encouraged by the United States, has launched military provocations against Mozambique and the other frontline states. The FRELIMO Congress, according to the progressive African press, was a large event in the life of Mozambique. (9 May 83, p. 5)

Namibia

USSR Leadership Sends Greetings to International Conference on Namibia Held in Paris

(Text) To the participants in the international conference in support of the Namibian people's struggle for independence from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

We cordially greet the participants in the international conference in support of the Namibian people's struggle for independence! Solidarity with the peoples struggling against colonialism to attain their independence is one of the fundamental principles of Soviet foreign policy. Loyal to its international duty, the Soviet Union renders consistent support to the Namibian people's just struggle against colonial domination waged under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization, their sole, genuine and legitimate representative. The UN Organization and its Security Council have passed many resolutions aimed at ensuring the legitimate interests of the Namibian people and their right to selfdetermination and independence. Nevertheless, these resolutions are crudely flouted by the racist regime of South Africa which holds the Namibians in the clutches of colonial slavery by the force of arms and terror. The frontline African states are a permanent target for aggressive and subversive actions by this regime. The criminal actions by South African racists present a serious threat to international peace and security. It is perfectly clear to see that the racists would not have been able to carry on so provocatively had they not had the benefit of support from imperialist circles which openly proclaim the racist clique which dominates in South Africa to be their "historic ally." The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the attempts by the South African racist regime and its imperialist protectors to retain its domination in Namibia and confirms its unwavering solidarity with the courageous struggle waged by the Namibian people for freedom and independence. It stands firmly on the side of the frontline African states which are resolutely rebuffing the aggression by South African racists. The Soviet people demand an immediate end to the unseemly maneuvers by the United States and other western states aimed at wrecking the

resolutions of the UN regarding the granting of true independence to Namibia. It is the direct duty of the UN and of its Security Council in the first place to take all necessary steps to that a just settlement of the Namibian problem is achieved in the nearest possible future. (25 Apr 83, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #083, 28 Apr 83, p. J3)

Western Relations With South Africa Criticized

(Excerpt) The international conference in support of the Namibian people's struggle for independence is taking place in Paris. Power in Namibia, for several years already, is illegally held by the South African rascists according to the 1966 UN resolution. In 1978, the Security Council developed a plan for Namibia's independence. Negotiations with South Africa were undertaken by the contact group consisting of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, and Canada. The United States has been, for a long time, practically in partnership with South Africa in implementing a general strategy in southern Africa. The Reagan administration found in the apartheid regime a convenient instrument for intervention in the international affairs of African countries engaged in national independence movements. Barter between the two countries has reached \$5 million. Washington's protection, according to the Chairman of the Subcommittee on African Affairs, Howard Wolpe, has strengthened the position of South Africa which does not want to settle the Namibian problem. The behind-the-scenes activity of the imperialist powers headed by the United States, declared SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, and their cooperation with South Africa in economic, political, and military realms, are preventing Namibia from gaining independence. (25 Apr 83, p. 6)

Namibia Conference Opens

(Excerpt) Delegations from more than 120 countries have arrived in Paris to participate in the international conference on Namibia's independence, as well as envoys from SWAPO and other international and national organizations. About 30 foreign affairs ministers, including those from all the frontline African states, will take part in the forum. The Soviet Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister, L. F. Ilichev, is leading the Soviet delegation. The conference was opened by the UN Secretary General. (26 Apr 83, p. 5)

International Conference Continues

(Excerpt) The international conference on Namibia, sponsored by UNESCO headquarters, is continuing its work. The Soviet Union, head of the Soviet delegation Ilichev noted, supports and will continue to support the people's struggle for freedom in Namibia. Ilichev continued to say that imperialism and racism are turning southern Africa into one of the hottest points on the planet and that the UN ought to play a major role in finding a solution to the Namibian problem. The Soviet Union, he continued, supports SWAPO and the frontline states. (28 Apr 83, p. 5)

Namibian Conference Participants Criticize South Africa

(Excerpt) An overwhelming majority of speakers at the international conference on Namibia being held in Paris harshly criticized the South African

regime. For several days, the work of this forum, created through the initiative of the UN, has been conducted by representatives of more than 50 national and international organizations. (29 Apr 83, p. 5)

General Debate Ends

(Text) General debate ended today at the international conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence. The conference is currently being held at the Paris UNESCO headquarters by a decision of the United Nations General Assembly. Delegations of the United Nations member-countries, national liberation movements, and numerous international agencies attending this major international forum expressed their determination to continue to support and assist the people of Namibia in every way, and to further the efforts of the world community to eliminate the last vestige of colonialism in southern Africa. A majority of delegates pointed to the need of taking most resolute measures aimed at a complete isolation of South Africa, and unconditional implementation of the United Nations decisions on sanctions against the apartheid state. Representatives of many countries also drew to the attention of the participants in the forum that without direct military and economic aid of the West, and particularly the United States, South Africa could not possibly pursue such an arrogant policy, the chief aim of which was to preserve the colonial regime in Namibia and destabilise independent countries in southern Africa. (30 Apr 83, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #037, 29 Apr 83, p. J4)

Commentary on Namibian Conference

(Excerpt) The international conference on Namibia convened in Paris at UNESCO headquarters. Not by chance, South Africa refused to participate in the forum, attended by delegations from more than 120 countries, and its Foreign Affairs Minister, P. W. Botha, maliciously attacked the idea of a forum on the subject of Namibia. The delegates criticized the positions of Western countries on this question with resolute condemnation, especially the Contact Group created in 1977 by the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, and Canada. (10 May 83, p. 5)

Somalia

US Planes Shot Down

(Text) The Somali Air Defense Forces have shot down two US Air Force F-14 fighters which had been flying over the US military base in Berbera and the environs of that Somali City, REUTER reports. The US Defense Department told one of the agency's correspondents this. The Mogadishu authorities have apologized to the US side and assured it that in future no obstacles will be placed in the way of the actions of the US aircraft based on Somali territory. The Somali Government recently tried, obviously on Washington's instructions, to accuse neighboring Ethiopia of some kind of "invasions of the country's air space." In fact, it was a case of aircraft of the US Air Force again, whose pilots have recently become so accustomed to acting as though they owned the Somali sky that they do not even find time to notify the local authorities of their flights. The world's press agencies are pointing directly to the Reagan Administration's

"interest" in aggravating the situation in the Horn of Africa. Washington is in fact seeking a pretext for new actions to destabilize the situation in this region and in Ethiopia in particular. (4 May 83, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #090, 9 May 83, pp. J1-2)

Zimbabwe

Resolutions on Oil Company Passed

(Text) The Zimbabwean Government passed a resolution on the creation of a national oil company. Industry and Energy Minister Simbi Makoni announced this, describing production measures as a part of the government policy of fixed control over the most important sectors of the economy. (21 May 83, p. 5)